FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

PUBLISHED BY THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE
AND THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

DECEMBER 2, 1916

Drawn by Nina E. Allender

Congress Returns to Washington

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

AND

National Woman's Party

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MEMBERSHIP: Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, will support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.

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The Suffragist

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Notes of the Week

Liberty for "Men Only"

IT HAS been announced that President Wilson will go to New York Saturday to take part in the illumination of the statute of Liberty, which ceremony will take place near the day of the funeral of Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, who gave her life for the freedom of American women.

A New York member, speaking of the death of Mrs. Boissevain, says:

"This terrible thing seems to me the most tragic episode in the history of the whole suffrage cause, as it brings home so concretely the sacrifices which women are constantly making to gain simple liberty for women.

"In the face of such recent incidents it seems particularly bitter that there is now to be a grand festivity at which the President will act as chief figure in the illumination of the statute of Liberty, —liberty, indeed—FOR MEN ONLY! A committee of two hundred MEN will take part in the ceremony.

"It does seem that the illumination of the statute of Liberty at the threshold of our country is a little premature, to say the least, until we have in reality what is symbolized by the statue."

National Grange Gives Unanimous Endorsement to Federal Amendment

NATIONWIDE woman suffrage by an amendment to the United States Constitution was indorsed unanimously by the National Grange Patrons of Husbandry in session in Washington, D. C., last week.

Similar action was taken by the Grange a year ago, but with a large minority opposing.

Miss Rankin's Eligibility Unquestionable

THE election of Miss Jeannette Rankin as a member of Congress from Montana affords opportunity in some quarters to question whether, when the Constitution says "he," it means "she" as well. It must be assumed that it does, since in written and spoken English "he" embraces both sexes as does the generic term "man." A Representative in Congress is spoken of in the Constitution as "he" in the larger sense of the term used in all English literature.

Miss Rankin is not likely to have her right to a seat questioned on any such trivial technicality. The Constitution says that Congress shall be composed of "members" and "persons." Miss Rankin is already a "person," and when she receives her certificate of election she becomes a "member," and that, practically, is all there is to it.

"Irish Citizen" Continues Publication

THE *Irish Citizen*, publication of which has been suspended since the tragic death of its editor, Mr. Sheehy Skeffington, has reappeared. It will be published hereafter as a monthly.

Writing on the present situation, the *Citizen* speaks of the necessity for making it clear that woman suffrage must enter into any new scheme that purposes to deal with the government of Ireland. They must miss no opportunity, says the *Citizen*, of making their claims heard.

French Women Protest Against "Fancy Franchise"

THE proposal to transfer the votes of soldiers killed in the war to their widows or mothers does not find favor with the Seine Group of Women Socialists, according to the *Labor Woman*. That body at its May meeting passed a resolution protesting against the proposal. The French women, they say, demand votes for all women as citizens, and do not want a "fancy franchise."

Suffragists of Holland Working in Their Parliament

WOMEN in Holland are now carrying on an intensified suffrage propaganda, states the *Common Cause*. The Dutch Parliament has met for the autumn session to consider a great problem—nothing less than the recasting of the constitution, and whether electoral reforms shall include the enfranchisement of Dutchwomen.

Outside the Parliament House women are picketed with suffrage notices that are changed every day. Inside the House, women attend in the public gallery, and when any speech is made against woman suffrage, they note the arguments and send in to their friends and champions facts and arguments with which to reply.

Suffrage Organization in England Continuing During the War

ON Sunday, October 29, a great suffrage demonstration was held at Barking, England, by the Barking Workers' Suffrage Federation and Trades Council. An account of the suffrage organization work being done during the war was given by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. During the year more than twenty branches of the organization have been formed.

Miss Pankhurst spoke of the minimum wage law which the Government is now considering and showed how necessary it was that women should be enfranchised before such a step was taken.

She said: "The women urgently need the power to insure equal pay for men and women which is the only safe course to adopt in the interests both of women and men. Soldiers' widows will need the vote to protect their pensions after the war, just as they need power to secure an increase in pensions and allowances now."

Twenty-four Women Members of Finland Parliament

THE twenty-four women recently elected to the Finnish Diet form twelve per cent of the total membership, an increase of one and a half per cent since the previous Parliament, according to *Samitid*, a leading Finnish woman's paper.

Norwegian University Appoints Woman Lecturer

THE University of Christiania has appointed Dr. Ellen Gleditsch as lecturer in radio chemistry. Dr. Gleditsch is a pupil of Mme. Curie and a well-known suffragist. She is a member of the organization committee of the Norwegian branch of the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace.

The First Battle of the Woman's Party

Report of a Speech by Miss Maud Younger, Washington, D. C., November 26, 1916

THE first battle of the Woman's Party is over. We have had about two weeks to draw our breath and we are now ready for the next. We are not in this fight for one battle only. We are here until the entire war is ended, and that will not be until every woman in this nation is enfranchised. In the Civil War men could enlist for six months or for a year or for the entire period of the war. We who are in this fight today are here until our object is achieved.

We feel that we have achieved a victory. This battle has been like the battle of Bunker Hill. You know, technically the British won that battle; but the Americans have always celebrated it as a victory. An Englishman once protested to an American girl about this and she replied, "Well, we have the hill!"

We feel that we women have shown what we can do. Though only five months old, we can see the end of this fight. We look back to the five months or so ago when the Woman's Party was organized for the sole purpose of securing nation-wide suffrage for women. We knew that our power lay with the voting women of the West. We knew that the best way to convert the President and the Democratic party to suffrage would be for the women of the West to cast a protest vote against the Democratic party because of its opposition to suffrage. Men told us that women would not do this. They told us that suffrage was "not an issue." They told us the tariff was going to be an issue, particularly in Wyoming, Washington and Southern California. I never heard a campaign speaker discuss the tariff. The two issues that were discussed were suffrage and peace.

One noticeable thing about the campaign was the great independence of the woman voter. Republican men would complain that Republican women were going to vote for Wilson because he kept us out of war; and Democratic men would declare that Democratic women were going to vote against Wilson because of his injustice to woman.

Mr. Bryan, who was never for national suffrage before, declared for national suffrage in this campaign. Senator Gore has recently been converted to suffrage and to the federal suffrage amendment. All over we found that the entire machinery of the Democratic party was turned to combat the Woman's Party and so there is no doubt whatever that suffrage was an issue in this campaign. Everywhere Democrats were telling us what a good suffragist President Wilson was. There are probably other acts of President Wilson's which will go down in history as being of greater importance, but there was no act which was so widely advertised in that whole campaign as the fact that he went to New Jersey to cast a vote for suffrage.

If the Democrats do put the federal amendment through, it will not be for those who supported them, but for those who opposed them. As a Democratic politician said to me in San Francisco the other day: "You know, after a man is elected he is very triumphant at first and gloats over his enemies, but after that he begins to think over his campaign and of the elements composing the opposition, and he begins to conciliate that opposition." Men everywhere told us, "You women are going to win your national suffrage."

When we went out into the West to campaign, we found the entire country aflame for Wilson. Mr. Hughes went out to the Pacific Coast and after he came away the West was conceded to Wilson. The only thing that could combat this sentiment was the Woman's Party. Everywhere we went with our message the women responded. We know and we believe that everywhere the majority of the women cast their votes against Wilson. In Illinois before the campaign, one of the Democratic Congressmen said to me, "The women's votes are counted separately in Illinois. You will see they will vote two to one for Wilson because he kept us out of war." The women of Illinois gave a large majority against Wilson. In California there are 250,000 more men eligible to vote than women; in Montana, 73,000; in Kansas, 69,000; in Nevada, Wyoming and Arizona twice as many men as women. We believe that the women cast their votes, the majority of them,

Miss Maud Younger of California

against Wilson, because if they had not Wilson would have caried those states by much larger majorities than he did.

Four years ago President Wilson got 69 electoral votes from the suffrage states. This year when the whole West was aflame for Wilson he got only 57. Twelve electoral votes President Wilson has lost because of his opposition to suffrage. The famous Judiciary Committee of the House had only one vulnerable spot. Mr. Taggart of Kansas was the only member of that committee from a suffrage state; and Mr. Taggart was defeated. That was the only place where the women could reach the Judiciary Committee, and they struck there.

In looking over this campaign, we have to realize what we have cost the Democratic party. We cost them about twice as much money and twice as much work as they would have had, had it not been for the opposition of women.

Four years ago a new party was organized,—the Progressive party. They did not elect their candidates, but most of the measures which they advocated have since been put into law. The Democrats today are saying, "We have carried out the Progressive platform." Now, we have cast a big protest vote, as the Progressives did; and we believe that protest has been so strong that in two years from now in the next congressional election we will everywhere find the Democrats declaring, "We have carried out the platform of the Woman's Party and put through a federal suffrage amendment."

The fact that we were the only ones who could stem the tide toward Wilson because of this cry of peace; the fact that Wilson lost twelve electoral votes in the suffrage states and the fact that Taggart was defeated, prove our strength. But I believe that what was more important than anything else was that the bond of sisterhood has been drawn tighter, that the women of the East and the women of the West have come one step nearer. Everywhere we went, everywhere we carried our message, we met with a splendid response. I believe that this impulse which we have fanned into flame will not die down. This campaign does not only mean to us that the Susan B. Anthony amendment will be passed within two years, but it also means the awakening of the women and undreamed-of possibilities for the future.

What is a Party?

THE Woman's Party is a political party. With all the circumlocution and wordiness of the law, a decision carrying this verdict has actually been rendered. The story of that decision and its result was brought back from Nevada by Miss Maud Younger. Miss Younger brought back a large budget of such stories that show the spirit of the aroused Democratic party in the West; but the story of the decision for women is the best.

When Miss Younger came to Reno, Nevada, and found it undecorated with any street banners but the partisan signs of the majority parties, she asked for a permit to put up the now famous slogan of the Woman's Party—"Vote Against President Wilson and the National Democratic Candidates. Their Party Opposes National Woman Suffrage." The solidly Democratic city administration of Reno was much against this special sign; and, offhand, the Mayor announced that since the Woman's Party was not a party, but a suffrage organization, they could not be allowed to put up the dashing yellow banner that Miss Younger had had executed.

She appealed to the city attorney of the town and furnished the full if brief history of the Woman's Party, from its formal organization in Chicago at the time of the Republican and Progressive conventions. Her evidence was considered and a verdict returned in favor of the Woman's Party.

Miss Younger went forth in triumph to put up the banner. But news of the legal decision had preceded her. The city administration in the meantime, rather than have the Woman's Party slogan proclaiming the President's damaging anti-federal suffrage record, had denuded the whole city of political banners. The Mayor informed her with an unsmiling but subtly triumphant expression that a law had just been passed prohibiting political banners being displayed in Reno. When Miss Younger went forth into the bannerless city, she somehow felt that she had scored a triumph.

Congressmen Are Urged to Vote for Suffrage

CONGRESSMEN in many states are hearing from large groups of their constituents the urgent request that they take a favorable stand on national woman suffrage next session. Deputations of women in Illinois, Delaware, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania will wait upon their Representatives before they leave for Washington to give them a last reminder of the home sentiment behind the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Representative Dallinger, of the eighth district of Massachusetts, and Representative Rogers, of the fifth district, gave a ready and friendly hearing to delegations of women constituents last week.

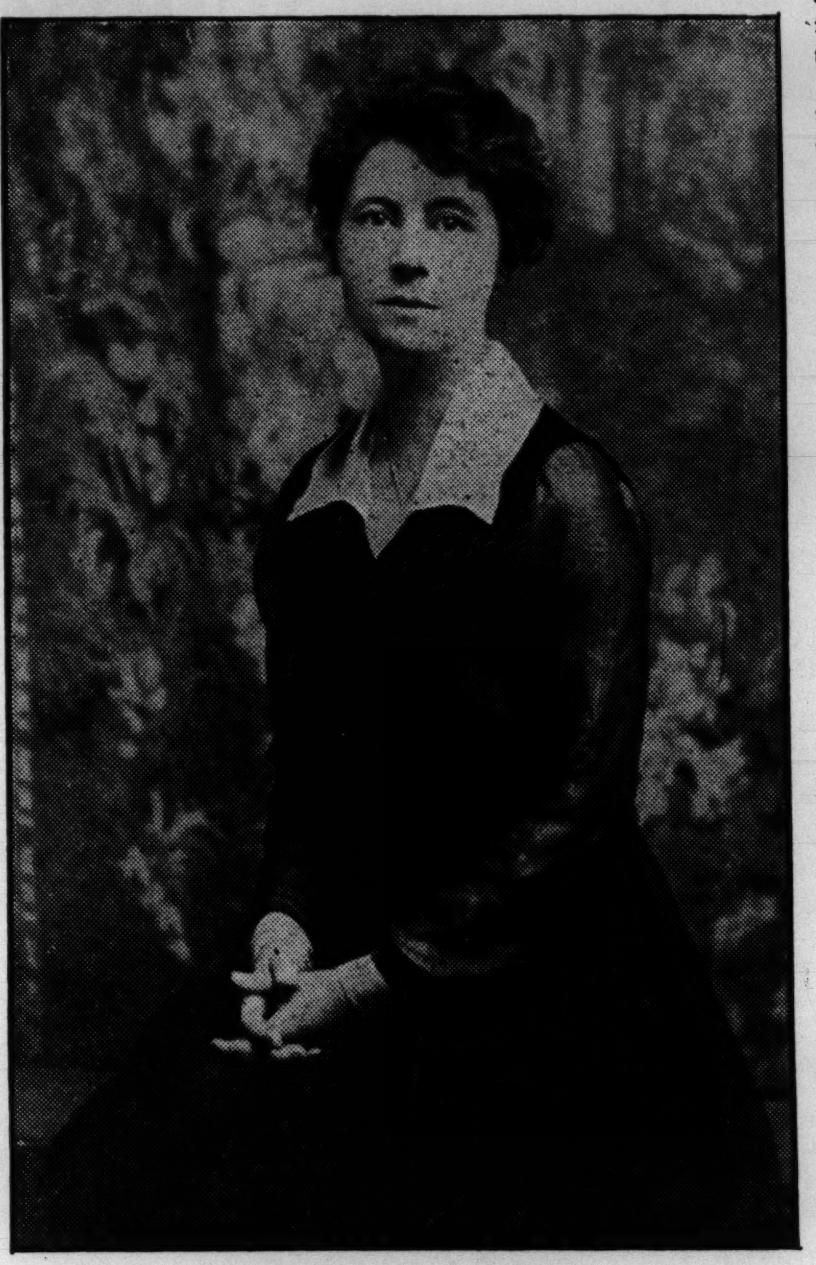
Mr. Dallinger declared that he believed in woman suffrage, and favored the passage of the federal amendment; but that he would vote against it because he felt "instructed" by the vote of Massachusetts men against woman suffrage in the state referendum of 1915. This singular position aroused astonished editorial comment in the Boston *Record* the next day.

The interview took place on Thursday, November 23, at half past four, in his office. Mrs. Edward C. Jeffrey of Cambridge introduced the speakers, —Mrs. Agnes F. Morey, state chairman, Miss Marion McGaw, of Kansas, Mrs. R. M. Whitney, of Los Angeles, and Miss Katharine Morey.

In a pointed speech addressed to Mr. Dallinger as a Republican, Miss Morey, who campaigned for the Woman's Party in Kansas said:

"I was in close touch with the political situation in the West and I would like to suggest to you that, if your party is to gain the position it formerly held, you must show the West, where the political balance of power now lies, that you are not the reactionary members they believe you to be. The first step toward this end will be to further the passage of the national suffrage amendment, which they believe to be fundamental to democracy. I think you will understand this when you realize that Governor Johnson carried California by 300,000, but did not pull Mr. Hughes through; and that Governor Capper carried Kansas by 80,000, while Hughes fell 25,000 below Wilson. Republicanism did not lose in the West. It was the fear of the reactionary members of the East, who control the Republican party, that defeated it."

Mr. Rogers received a large delegation of women on Friday, November 24, at two o'clock, in his office in the Hildreth Building in Lowell. Women from Lowell, Lawrence, and Haverill were present, among them Miss Eleanor Calnan, chairman of the fifth district of the Massachusetts Congressional Union. Mrs. T. H. Gray, jr., presided, introducing Mrs. and Miss Morey, and Miss McGaw. Mr. Rogers read a statement declaring that he would vote in Congress for the federal amendment. He promised later that he would give it his active support; he would see the other Massachusetts Congressmen, he said, and urge them to vote for national suffrage.



Mrs. Clarence M. Smith
Chairman 19th New York District Congressional Union

REPRESENTATIVE CHANDLER, of New York, has announced to one of his constituents his decision to vote in the House of Representatives for the federal suffrage amendment. "I have been for woman suffrage both in and out of Congress," Mr. Chandler wrote to Mrs. Clarence M. Smith, chairman of the Congressional Union in his district.

In the course of the election, Mrs. Smith sent a letter to each of the candidates for Congress from her district—the nineteenth,—asking them whether, if elected, they would use their efforts to have the Susan B. Anthony amendment reported out of committee, and whether they would vote for it on the floor of the House.

Favorable replies were promptly received from the Democratic, Socialist, and Prohibition candidates. Mr. Chandler, the Republican candidate, who now represents his district in Congress, wrote Mrs. Smith on October thirtieth, calling attention to his record and concluding, "I have been for woman suffrage both in and out of Congress."

As Mr. Chandler has always maintained that he did not believe in strangling great public questions in committee, and would vote the amendment out of the Judiciary Committee, of which he is a member, but was doubtful about voting for it in the House, Mrs. Smith called on him at his office on October thirty-first to ask whether being "for woman suffrage in Congress and out" meant that he would vote for the amendment on the floor of the House.

Mr. Chandler stated that he was the candidate of the Republican, Progressive, and Independent League parties; that the Progressive party had endorsed the federal amendment, and that Mr. Hughes, who, if elected, would be leader of the Republican party, had declared himself in favor of it. "Therefore, I want you to tell the women of your district," said Mr. Chandler, "that I am in favor of the federal amendment. When I say that I am for woman suffrage in Congress and out, I mean, of course, that I am in favor of the federal amendment."

Mrs. Smith had been anxious to arrange for a deputation of women to see Mr. Chandler, but found it impossible to make an appointment so near election day. Twice she called with a group of women at Mr. Chandler's office, but found him away, busy with his campaign. The third time she went alone, and had a personal interview with the candidate. Mr. Chandler, worn and haggard from campaigning, was very courteous and gave his visitor considerable time.

THE Congressional Union members of the fourth congressional district of Virginia broke all delegation records in their state when they travelled one hundred and six miles to interview Congressman Walter A. Watson before his return to Congress. Judge Watson had been expected at his office in Petersburg and the delegation had planned to visit him there, but when he failed to appear in the town they procured automobiles and started at three o'clock in the afternoon for his home, fifty-three miles from the city. They were on the road almost continually from that time until two the next morning when they reached their homes.

A graphic description of the ride is given by one of the members. She says:

"Not one mile of the road was macadamized, but the frequent jolts as the machine sped along at thirty-five miles an hour, and the rapid approach of night seemed only to stimulate the enthusiasm of the delegation. Occasionally someone of the party was startled into an outcry as the headlight of the machine suddenly lit up a ditch in the road or the waving grass at the roadside gave the illusion of water.

"Occasionally we passed lonely houses, dark except for a light in the kitchen, but we made no stop for supper, so eager were we to reach Judge Watson's home that night.

"Finally, after driving through a wood which must be most attractive in daylight, but was inky black at night, we reached the driveway gates of the Congressman's home and were greeted by a beautiful collie dog.

"The Judge, bearing a lantern, came out on the porch and invited us in. He had been on a hunting trip, he said, and had not received our telegram until a few minutes before we arrived. He threw more logs on the big open fire and we drew up our chairs and settled ourselves for the 'federal suffrage amendment conference'."

(*Continued on page* 11)

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, by Senators Sutherland, Thomas and Thompson.

In the House, on December 6, by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported

In the Senate, January 8, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1; by a favorable vote.

Present Status

In the Senate, on the calendar, awaiting action.

In the House, before the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

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Inez Milholland Boissevain

THE death of one of the leading figures among young American women in the suffrage movement, illustrates the waste of life and power that the cruel and bigoted opposition to the political freedom of women is costing the nation.

It is a truism to say that "there is no argument against woman suffrage." There can be no argument in a democracy against democracy. But the selfish interests of political groups, fearful of the gift of freedom to a class whom they might not be able to control, keeps women battling year after year against the almost impregnable opposition of the political machine.

With the nation in sore need of women's help, this long struggle for the power to help it is arousing the deepest resentment and indignation in every independent woman throughout the country. The death of Inez Milholland Boissevain has fanned that resentment into a burning flame.

Suffrage in the Next Congress

THE strength of the position of the suffrage amendment in Congress is growing slowly more evident to women as politicians give out more frankly their impressions of the recent campaign.

A prominent eastern Progressive, who threw in his lot with the Democratic party in the last election and was in closest association with Democratic leaders, gave an interesting review of their present political outlook.

The Democrats realize, says our Progressive friend, that the last election was in many ways an abnormal one,—that there were elements in the situation helpful to the Democrats which are not likely to occur again. The Democrats had the peace and war issue to campaign on. They will probably not have it four years from now. They were greatly helped by the tremendous prosperity created by war. They had and used with considerable effect the slogan, 'Do not change horses in crossing a stream.' All that sort of argument will end when the war does.

Moreover, the Republicans will never again be so completely taken by surprise as they were in this last election. They were unshakeably confident of victory in the West. They made literally no national campaign there. They will never make that mistake again.

Democratic campaign managers therefore are getting ready for a big fight to hold the West without the help of fictitious war issues and the over-confidence of Republicans. They are prepared to make heroic efforts to conciliate all the opposition forces they encountered in the last contest.

The only effective opposition which the Democrats met throughout the West was the opposition of the Woman's Party. The labor vote favored the Democrats. The Progressive vote also went in large numbers to the Democratic candidate. The farmers, the railroad men, the fruit shippers were solidly arrayed on the side of the Democratic party. The natural inclination of the women was favorable to the Democrats on account of their peace record and their child labor legislation. In view of the fact that the Republicans made so weak an effort in the national field, the Democrats had nothing to fight save the Woman's Party, which waged effective war in twelve states upon the Democratic national nominees.

The Woman's Party is the first group that the Democrats will conciliate, says our Progressive friend. They will not go to the country again without having passed the federal suffrage amendment through Congress.

The Poor Old States' Rights Doctrine

THE New York *World* is agitating the question of abolishing the electoral college, and directly electing the President by popular vote. The *World* recently addressed a telegram to a number of publicists and prominent officials, asking for an expression of opinion on this question. Of thirty Democrats who answered the telegram, fifteen favored the change, fourteen opposed it and one was non-committal.

If suffragists were not condemned by their sex to the use of pure English, they would exclaim, "Can you beat it?" The New York *World* assails the federal suffrage amendment because it would destroy the sacred doctrine of states' rights.

Woman suffrage is just, and disfranchising women is unjust, but if the men of a state wish to disfranchise women, who has a better right? says the New York *World*. Better disfranchise all women than take one right from a state, this champion of state sovereignty evidently believes.

But the same paper cheerfully advocates the direct election of the President, which would sweep away state boundaries in deciding upon the head of the government.

The puzzling part of it is that if they write about suffrage tomorrow, they will produce the states' rights argument again, unabashed.

Inez Milholland Boissevain

By Vivian Pierce

INEZ MILHOLLAND, we like to think, typified the new spirit of the suffrage movement which flowered into concrete form in the Woman's Party. All her brief life she had been a crusader, a gallant and beautiful figure, stung to instant action by injustice. She brought head, as well as heart and a thrilling spirit of combat to the causes she espoused. Liberty to Inez Milholland was not merely a word, a vague hope to generalize about, to wax rhetorical over. It was a flaming goal, to be actually fought for. "Liberty" was the last word she uttered in a public speech for the Woman's Party in Los Angeles.

During the Woman's Party convention in Chicago when the idea of women standing together for women, and themselves making this government a democracy in fact, was made the policy of western suffragists, Inez Milholland was one of the speakers at the great Auditorium Hotel meeting. No woman who heard her that day will fail to remember the challenge in that fiery call to women to be up and about the enfranchisement of their sisters.

In the light of the partisan labels that have been carelessly given Mrs. Boissevain since her death—no one was less partisan, no one fighting more wholeheartedly for the integrity of an ideal—those memorable words in Chicago not only call up the lovely and inspiring picture of Inez Milholland as she tossed off her hat and leaned over the table to her audience with her eyes kindling to blue flame; they epitomise the policy of the Woman's Party, the new alignment in the suffrage battle, which she believed in so earnestly and literally died for.

"Do not let anyone convince you," she said with a fervent earnestness, "that there is any more important issue in the country today than votes for women—and votes for women right away!

"There are people who honestly believe—*honestly believe!*—and they are not only Democrats—that there are more important issues before the country than suffrage, and that it would be very becoming on our part to say nothing more of the matter, to retire at this time and take the crumbs from the table—if there are any. Now I do not know what you feel about such a point of view, whether it finds sympathy among you,—but it makes me mad!

"Have women no part in the world's issues? Have we no brains? Have we no heart? Have we no capacity for suffering? Have we no needs? Have we no hopes? To believe that we have no part in the determining of national events is to believe that women are not human beings.

"Now there are people that do not believe that women are human beings. * * * But I believe, and every woman of spirit and independence believes, that women are human beings, with a definite part to play in the shaping of human events, and that any attempt at reconstruction of this world after this war is ended is inadequate and abortive without their help. We must make the rulers of the nations feel that to attempt a reconstruction without the cooperation of women is not to be tolerated. We must say, 'Women first.'

"You men alone have not made the world so much to our liking that we can trust you with its remaking. We see under your handling too much poverty, too much war, too much exhaustion, too many blasted lives, too little hope, too little joy, too few happy children. So that when the period of reconstruction arrives, together we will establish, will shape the world, or that world will not be shaped."

Inez Milholland's whole career was like a progress toward the light she saw ahead, and she seemed always to move toward it in battle, but singing. In all her tilts for liberty there was nothing of littleness or rancor. As her school teachers looked upon her with a mixture of disapproval mingled with profound but uneasy respect, so it was to the end. Men seemed to realize that she did not hate men and institutions so much as she loved liberty.

In her Vassar days, those days when young women were forbidden by the authorities to discuss the enfranchisement of women, Inez Milholland, one of the leading spirits of the college, canvassed the dormitories and found an overwhelming opinion in favor of suffrage; she proceeded to hold suffrage meetings outside the college chapel, since she was forbidden to hold them inside. While still an undergraduate, her deep feeling against social injustice found expression in work for the unfortunate children of the neighborhood as probation officer.

Her active work for the shirt waist makers' strike in New York had its root in this same desire to right industrial wrongs. When her thrilling street pleas for the strikers caused her arrest in New York, charged with "leading an unlawful assemblage," her protest at her arrest was not so much over the fact, as that the young working women who were her companions suffered the penalty of the law while her case was dismissed. From this time she was an active member of the Woman's Trade Union League, and it was her earnest desire to help industrial workers caught in the toils of the law that caused her to become an attorney.

The denial of her right to study law at Yale University on the ground of sex, aroused protest on her part that caused the feminists of the East to enter an earnest campaign which she led in the newspapers with telling effect for many weeks. Finally entering the New York University Law School, she received her degree in 1912 and opened offices in East Ninth Street, a location that would keep her in touch with those she wished to reach, men and women unable to afford to purchase justice through the services of powerful attorneys. Her first cases were successful; she could have pursued the conventional and affluent course had she not been at heart a young crusader.

Typical of this spirit was her interest in the case of Stielow, the condemned murderer whose case touched to the quick her yearning for fair play for even the most defenceless and neglected. It aroused her flaming scorn that a great state like New York should, after a cat and mouse game, in cold blood take the life of a half-witted irresponsible. Her battle on his behalf brought her face to face with the black side of capital punishment, and her recent organization of the New York anti-capital punishment campaign is still fresh in the minds of her friends.

Following her marriage to Eugen Boissevain in London in 1913, Inez Milholland found herself returning to her native land an alien. She had not considered this injustice against American women. Not for her own sake—for her husband immediately took out naturalization papers—but for the sake of other American women, crippled in their very ability to earn a living by being made aliens in their own country, she attempted to set in motion through Senator O'Gorman a Congressional enactment that would remove this disability of American women marrying foreigners.

To all of these protests for justice of the last few years of her life, Inez Milholland brought the same spirit of beautiful virile youth, glad to spend itself for an ideal of liberty. Not only the suffrage battle in this country, but many other generous movements that were touched with her crusader's spirit will remember her. Causes are made up of the gray consistent rank and file endeavor of many yearning souls. But when one of the beautiful and young and gallant dedicates herself, she becomes as outstanding as a torch in the dark. Those who came in contact with Inez Milholland will remember her as a torch that illuminated the rank and file and had the rare power of dramatizing a cause to the multitude.

THE EAST HEARS OF

Brilliant Meeting at Cameron House

"WE MADE a good fight;—on to victory!" To the sound of this thrilling bugle call, repeated by every one of the speakers —all of them just in from the firing line in the West—at a packed meeting in the national headquarters at Washington on Sunday afternoon, November 26, the Congressional Union prepared for the "big drive" on Congress, to secure the passage of the national suffrage amendment.

The spacious halls of venerable Cameron House overflowed with the crowd that came to hear, direct from the workers who had been in the field, the results of the Woman's Party compaign in the suffrage states and the plans for the future. In addition to a meeting in the commodious main hall of Cameron House, it was necessary to hold an overflow meeting in another room. Many of the guests had to stand in the halls and around the doorways, so great was the number present. The speakers went from one room to the other, so that the full story of the Woman's Party campaign was heard by all.

Most of the suffrage states were represented at the meeting. Miss Maud Younger, with all the enthusiasm of a crusader of old returned from the Holy Land, related in her magic manner the story of the fight for suffrage in the states where she had campaigned.

Mrs. Gilson Gardner, Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke, Mrs. Nina Allender, Mrs. Robert Baker and Mrs. Benton MacKaye told of the good hard work done in the West and its effect on the suffrage situation in Congress.

As part of the preparations for the opening of the attack on Congress, the organization of the District of Columbia branch of the Congressional Union was carried forward by the election of officers. Miss Grace Needham was chosen chairman to succeed Miss Emily Palmer Stearns, who had been acting chairman for some months past. The other District officers elected were Mrs. W. Thompson Burch, first vice chairman; Miss Aline Solomons, second vice-chairman; and Miss Bliss Finley, corresponding secretary.

Mrs. Baker expressed the belief that out of every hundred women reached by the Woman's Party, seventy-five were turned to vote against President Wilson and the Democratic national candidates. Had it not been for the "physical difficulties of getting about in the sparsely settled West," much more might have been accomplished, she added.

"Every time we had an opportunity to reach the women and talk to them, we got votes," asserted Mrs. Gardner. "We got votes at every meeting. When we started our work in Illinois we found that the women, broadly speaking, were for Wilson. They liked the child labor bill. The wives of workingmen liked the eight-hour law; and many of the women felt that the President had kept us out of war. We heard that over and over; we replied that 'he kept us out of suffrage.' At meetings when a woman would ask: 'Don't you think the President has kept us out of war?' we would reply, 'What is the one thing, the only thing that is going to end war all over the world?' The invariable answer was: 'The political power of women.' Then we explained that the fundamental thing, the first step to bring this about, was national suffrage."

As to the effect of the Woman's Party campaign in Illinois, Mrs. Gardner said: "I know, and every woman who worked in Illinois knows, that it was the Woman's Party that saved Illinois. Two weeks before the election, Mr. Lowden's campaign manager gave the state to Mr. Wilson. The way we gained the greatest number of votes was through our street meetings."

Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke, who was in charge of the street meetings in Chicago, related some of the exciting experiences of her street work there. She told how Democratic crowds time and again tried to break up her meetings, of how the signs were torn from her automobile and she herself on one occasion almost dragged from the machine. She paid high tribute to the untiring efforts of Miss Alice Paul, who directed the campaign from the Chicago headquarters and who, as Mrs. Brooke said, was "on the job day and night."

Mrs. MacKaye emphasized the fact that "in every place the Woman's Party workers went, they left a fine, stirring group of women who will help in the fight for the amendment and make their influence felt with their Congressmen any time such aid is asked for."

Western Recruits Come to Washington

IT LOOKED this week as if a western invasion of women voters upon Congress and the White House had actually begun. If the President did so undignified a thing as look from his window across Lafayette Square, he might have seen the arrival of four young women at Cameron House, the Congressional Union Headquarters, who typify the youth, the independence, and the power of the West that now is camping on the trail of Congress and the White House to see that justice is done to the federal suffrage amendment.

These young women are Miss Hazel Hunkins of Montana, who helped with the campaign in northern California; Miss Mildred Gilbert of San Francisco, who carried the message of the Woman's Party to southern California; Miss Berta Crone of Washington, one of the campaigners in San Francisco; and Mrs. Bessie H. Papandre of San Francisco, whose interest, aroused during the San Francisco campaign, has brought her straight to Washington as a volunteer worker.

Miss Hazel Hunkins is a young Vassar graduate. She was the president of her college class, and proved one of the most resourceful of the California campaigners. She worked in Representative Raker's district, covering sixteen sparsely settled counties, where the real spirit of adventure is a campaign necessity. Miss Hunkins proved she had this quality when she flew for the Woman's Party in San Francisco and Redwood City, scattering campaign literature from her aeroplane.

Miss Gilbert was one of the San Francisco group who helped turn the women's vote against Wilson. She had never been interested in politics until she met Miss Doris Stevens, the young Woman's Party campaign manager, at a dance at the St. Francis Hotel where the headquarters of the Woman's Party had been installed. The drama as well as the logic in the new woman's battle so appealed to her love of justice that she gave up her position to help with the campaign, speaking for the federal amendment in the southern part of the state as well as in San Francisco.

Miss Berta Crone has the distinction of being the youngest campaigner in the ranks of the Congressional Union. She is nineteen years old. During the campaign she did effective organization work, and will help with the District organization. All of these young women are to hold a series of meetings throughout the District as fast as the neighborhoods are canvassed and neighborhood chairmen are elected. They will also speak each evening on Pennsylvania Avenue and on Ninth Street to acquaint the casual Washington crowds with the real significance of the campaign in the West. It is interesting that the West has come to make the new demand for justice in person.

Miss Hazel Hunkins
of Montana

Miss Mildred Gilbert
of California

THE WESTERN CAMPAIGN

Miss Paul Speaks in Philadelphia

FUTURE work in Congress," is the subject of a speech delivered by Miss Alice Paul in Philadelphia last Tuesday, which started the winter's campaign for the federal suffrage amendment in the big states of the East.

The Philadelphia *Press,* reporting the meeting says,

"A wisp of young womanhood from whose fine eyes the flames of sincerity shone, quickened a roomful of suffragists to her own fiery enthusiasm in the Adelphia Hotel yesterday afternoon.

"It was Alice Paul, the new Joan of Arc of American feminism. Simply, earnestly and convincingly she told the Woman's Party story of the recent presidential election."

After analyzing the results of the election in the western states, Miss Paul ventured a forecast of the movement to enact a constitutional amendment giving to women the right to vote throughout the United States.

"The only active and efficient opposition to the Democrats in California," she said, as reported in the *Press*, "came from the Woman's Party. The California Republicans paid no attention whatever to the national campaign. The Democrats, on the other hand, made Wilson and the national record their principal issues. In addition to the handicap I have named, there was the great preponderance in California, as in all other far western states, of men voters. In the city of San Francisco alone there are 40,000 more men voters than women voters. There is no question in the minds of President Wilson, Vance McCormick and other leading Democrats, that the heaviest blows against Democracy in this campaign were struck by the Woman's Party.

"In Illinois where the women voted separately and their ballots were collected in separate ballot boxes, Mr. Hughes had a majority over President Wilson of 70,000 women's votes. I have every reason to believe that this proportion held good in other states where women were permitted to vote.

"It would not surprise me if President Wilson, taking counsel of the leaders and the result of the recent election, personally would urge the passage of a federal amendment enfranchising women by the present Congress. If this should not be done, it is altogether within the possibilities that the next session of Congress will pass the amendment. It now seems certain that a little group of five independents, all of whom favor the Susan B. Anthony amendment, will hold the balance of power in the next House.

Miss Cornelia Greenough
Membership Chairman, Philadelphia Branch

"We have accomplished one great result in this campaign. We have made suffrage a national issue, which it never was before. In 1913 at many meetings the question was put with a perplexed air, 'Tell me, where do women vote?' There is less doubt on that subject now."

The speech was delivered at the annual luncheon of the Pennsylvania branch of the Congressional Union, at the Hotel Adelphia.

The speakers at the luncheon were introduced by Miss Mary Burnham, who acted as presiding officer. Those besides Miss Paul were Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Miss Maud Younger and Mrs. Edwin S. Grice, president of the Home League of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Blatch's speech, "What we aimed at and what we hit," was greeted with bursts of applause.

"We got together a group of women voters to stand above party affiliations," she concluded. "I challenge the statement that the voting women of the West are not ready and willing to help their sisters gain the ballot."

Miss Younger gave a statesmanlike review of the whole campaign, packed,with facts, and full of humor and penetration.

Mrs. Grice made an appeal for contributions declaring that the world was not so poor since the consecrated spirit of Inez Milholland had shone in it. Several hundred dollars in cash and pledges was raised in a few minutes.

The *Press* says,

"The meeting was fired with an intense, outspoken enthusiasm, and with the belief that the past election had established the power of the Woman's Party and that the next election would see women holding the balance of power."

The luncheon was attended by such a large number of new people, friends of members, and strangers who were filled with curiosity and interest to hear of the new party, that it was found necessary at the last minute to rearrange part of the banquet-hall so as to accommodate all the guests. One luncheon table acquired the name "editors' table" because of the number of editors of Philadelphia newspapers who, instead of sending reporters to the meeting, came themselves.

At the business session which took place at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the following officers were elected:—

Chairman, Miss Marie E. Kennedy; first vice-chairman, Mrs. Harry Lowenburg; second vice-chairman, Miss Ella Riegel; corresponding secretary, Mrs. L. M. B. Mitchell; recording secretary, Mrs. M. C. Morgan; treasurer, Miss Rebecca D. Ernst; executive committee, Misses Harriet W. Dulles, Florence Saville, Fanny T. Cochran, Alice Brock, Theodora Burt, Caroline Katzenstein and Mrs. Charles Z. Klauder.

New York City Committee Hears Campaign Story

NOTHING is more indicative of the gallant and forward-looking suffrage spirit than the meeting of the New York City Committee of the Congressional Union, held in New York November 22, when the active campaign of the committee was planned for the coming months, part of the renewed effort to induce Congress to take immediate action on the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

The members of the city committee, it will be remembered, were a group of the Woman's Political Union, who took an out-standing part in the New York campaign of 1915. The committee met at the hame of Mrs. Louis Dela field, with Miss Anna Constable presiding over the meeting. Miss Alice Carpenter, whose brilliant qualities of leadership are well known, was elected chairman of the committee for the year, to replace Mrs. John Winters Brannan. Mrs. Brannan was elected vice-chairman.

Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the Congressional Union, told the dramatic story of the late political battle in the West and its remarkable results. Miss Paul reviewed the campaign in the West by states, showing the political significance of the close votes in the coast states, and the new and hopeful aspect of the present situation that had been brought about by the first campaign in the West of the Woman's Party. Miss Paul convinced her audience that a campaign that had necessitated a totally new line of attack from a great political party, that had forced repeated declarations in favor of suffrage, was a success that politicians were quick to recognize. She pointed out that the Administration had been placed in a position where it could not repudiate the repeated promises of future action made to western voters.

Following this speech by Miss Paul, an organization committee was appointed by Miss Carpenter, which included Mrs. Robert Adamson, Mrs. Marcus Marks, Mrs. John Winters Brannan and others. Tentative plans were immediately made for close precinct organization in New York, which will be begun at once. The Congressmen of the New York districts will be waited upon by deputations from their own districts. A series of brilliant functions are also being planned for the purpose of maintaining in full fighting strength the western organization of the Congressional Union and the Woman's Party, which has already shown itself to be indispensable.

The initial affair to be held by the New York City Committee of the Congressional Union will be a luncheon to be held December 9, at which New Yorkers will hear for the first time the story of the western campaign, told by the campaigning suffragists themselves. A number of the young women who stumped the western states will at this time be in New York, and their personal experiences will furnish an unusual comment on an unusual campaign. A great New Year ball is also being planned by the committee, which promises to be one of the brilliant New Year affairs of New York.

Branches of Congressional Union Plan Activities for the Year

Chicago Breakfast in Honor of Miss Martin

THE "breakfast" to be tendered Miss Anne Martin, chairman of the Woman's Party, by the Illinois branch in Chicago, December 2, at the Auditorium Hotel promises to be the most brilliant suffrage affair since the formation of the party in Chicago last June. Mrs. Clifford Wells, who was chairman of hospitality at the time the convention met, will be chairman of the luncheon, introducing Mrs. John O'Connor, who will act as toastmistress.

Mrs. O'Connor is a member of the executive Board of the Chicago Peace Society and of the Friends in Council. She was the president of the Chicago Woman's Club, and was one of the first women in Chicago to join the Congressional Union, entertaining Miss Elsie Hill at the time of the organization of the Congressional Union and Woman's Party, which now numbers many thousands.

Many of the most effective of the campaigners in the West will tell the story of the late campaign, in addition to Miss Martin herself, who is to sum up the advantages that are now on the side of suffragists in their renewed attack upon a Democratic Congress. Among the speakers will be Miss Doris Stevens, who so skilfully manoeuvered the California campaign; Miss Margaret Whittemore of Detroit, who managed the successful Oregon campaign; Mrs. A. R. Colvin of St. Paul, who was one of the leaders of the now notorious "silent demonstration" in Chicago; Miss Sarah Comstock; and Miss Alice Henkle of Chicago, who was one of the campaigners in Nevada.

Invitations to this affair have been sent to many state chairmen of the Congressional Union, including Mrs. Frederick Hunter of Iowa; Mrs. Elizabeth Darrow O'Neil of North Dakota; Mrs. Meredith Nicholson of Indiana, and Mrs. Edith Barriger of Missouri. Mrs. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, will speak for the National Advisory Council.

Mrs. John O'Connor

Who Will Act as Toastmistress at the Chicago Breakfast in Honor of Miss Martin

New Jersey Holds Annual Convention

A CONVENTION teeming with interest is promised the New Jersey members of the Congressional Union in Newark on December 6. Reports covering a strenuous and fruitful year of the New Jersey branch will be presented, and plans discussed for immediate active work to push the federal suffrage amendment in the next Congress.

The representation at the convention will be state-wide. The southern districts will send delegates, and the first and second districts will be represented by their chairmen, Mrs. Howard P. Boyle, and Mrs. Robert P. Finley.

The convention is to be held in the Hotel Washington, Newark. The program includes a business session, for members only, in the morning, opening at ten o'clock; a luncheon at noon in the ball-room of the hotel; and a second session, open to the public, commencing at two o'clock.

The morning session will be opened with prayer by the Reverend Charles H. Stewart, of Newark; and Mayor Raymond will make on behalf of the city an address of welcome to the guests from over the state. Reports of the year's work will be presented by the state and district officers, and Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, chairman, will outline a program of activities for the future. A report will be read covering the brilliant work of Miss Julia Hurlbut, vice-chairman, and Miss Agnes Campbell, state organizer, in Washington during the election campaign of the Woman's Party. Officers for 1917 will be elected.

A luncheon will be held at the close of the business session, and after-dinner speeches will be made by a number of distinguished guests, among them Senator-elect Joseph Frelinghuysen. The Reverend Ralph B. Urmy, of Newark, will be present and will ask a blessing.

Newark is already keenly interested in the convention luncheon, which will be the feature of the day. A number of school teachers have said they were going to ask for a day off in order to attend it. Tickets are selling fast among both men and women.

A big audience is expected at the opening meeting in the afternoon, when Miss Anne Martin, of Nevada, chairman of the Woman's Party; Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, chairman of the Union in Delaware; Mrs. W. D. Ascough, Connecticut chairman; and Miss Mildred Taylor, of New York. will be the speakers. Miss Martin, Mrs. Hilles, Mrs. Ascough, and Mrs. Hopkins herself campaigned vigorously for the Union in Illinois, Nevada, Colorado, and Montana; and will have a thrilling story to tell of the women's battle in the West, and the effect of their campaign on the status of the suffrage amendment in Congress. Miss Mildred Taylor is well-known in New Jersey as the driver of the "suffrage van," which toured that state and New York duriug the referendum campaigns of 1915.

An able committee, headed by Mrs. R. M. Laird of Newark, is in charge of arrangements for the convention. Mrs. Laird will be assisted by Miss Emma L. Richards, and Mrs. C. D. Karr, both of Newark; Mrs. Abram J. Rose, of Short Hills; and Mrs. Morris B. Mead, of South Orange. Tickets for the luncheon, at a dollar and a half a plate, can be procured from Mrs. Laird, at the New Jersey headquarters, 17 West Park Street, Newark.

Meetings of welcome to Mrs. Hopkins on her return from the Woman's Party election campaign, were given at the homes of Mrs. W. A. Amos, of Hoboken, wife of the Episcopal minister, and Mrs. David Abercrombie, of Newark. These meetings made a splendid impression on large audiences. Public sentiment in New Jersey is undoubtedly growing more and more favorable to the Congressional Union now that the policy of the Union is coming to be understood and the need for political pressure explained.

During the absence of Mrs. Hopkins in Illinois, the work in New Jersey was ably carried on by Mrs. R. M. Laird of Newark, Miss Helen Herbert, of Hoboken, Mrs. Abram J. Rose, of Short Hills, and others. The headquarters were in charge of Mrs. F. H. Keane, who helped so faithfully last spring during Miss Campbell's trip on the "Suffrage Special."

The regular weekly meetings of the New Jersey branch will be continued after the convention.

Delaware Opens New Headquarters

THE first meeting after election of the Delaware members of the Congressional Union took place at the new Wilmington headquarters last Friday night when a group of intensely interested and eager workers discussed the winter's work by the dim light of a few candles. Installation of lights had been put off until the last minute by the new landlord, but, nothing daunted, the members lighted the hall with candles and at the end of the meeting gathered around them to discuss the Woman's Party election campaign in the West and get an understanding of its significance to suffrage legislation in Congress this winter.

Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, state chairman of Delaware, was present at the meeting, which was presided over by Mrs. P. V. E. Ivory. Mrs. Ivory has taken charge of the Friday Open Forum which will be held by the Delaware members each week. There will be a new speaker for each meeting.

Miss Mabel Vernon, secretary of the National Woman's Party, who is now in Wilmington, has been asked to give a series of talks on the campaign at the thirty-six branch organizations in the state. Miss Vernon was in the thick of the campaign; in Nevada, her voting state, she was considered by the Democratic state committee such a menace to their well-being that they paid a band to trail around the streets of Reno after her and drown her speeches in bursts of music.

The Delaware branch has started an active money-raising campaign to aid the federal amendment work this winter.

Comments of the Press

Suffrage in Congress

WHETHER or not Mr. Wilson is to go on regarding woman suffrage as a foible, the election has revealed a new national situation in respect to it, one which professional politicians did not reckon on, which the standpatters of Georgia and South Carolina and Texas and the rest have never contemplated, which the leaders in Congress have hardly had time to grasp. The balance of power, so far as Congress is concerned and so far as the rival parties are concerned in national politics, is conceivably in women's hands. The women in the suffrage states, that is to say, can be expected and must be expected to turn the balance in 1918 and 1920, and the principal factor in their decision is likely to be the party record on the federal suffrage amendment. * * *

To force the punitive argument is not considered good-natured, and American politics pretends to be good-natured. But is it good-natured to exclude women from active citizenship? The politicians who feel impatience with women for wishing to hasten their hour of grown-up participation in a grown-up world may decline to face this question. If they do decline to face it they should be compelled to measure the penalties of evasion; and practical penalties should be heavily attached to this feebleness of democratic will.—*The New Republic.*

Mr. Dallinger and Suffrage

CONGRESSMAN DALLINGER of the eighth district finds himself in a curious position.

His efforts to extricate himself have not pleased the women of the Congressional Union; nor do we believe they will please other suffragists. Nor do they appear to us to be reasonable. His plight is that, though, according to his public profession, he believes heartily in woman suffrage and in securing it by way of a federal amendment, he must vote against that amendment in Congress because, he says, the referendum campaign has indicated that the opinion of the majority of his constituents is opposed to that amendment, and in disagreement with himself on this suffrage issue.

We wonder if Mr. Dallinger means to pursue his career through Congress rigorously upon that basis! There will be many questions to come before him as a member of the national legislative body, upon which he has not had specific instructions, as to his vote, from his constituents. What is he to do then?

Mr. Dallinger was elected, we presume, because his constituents had confidence in his judgment and because they trusted both his desire to represent them and to display intelligent initiative in steering his legislative course. We assume that his own convictions, as professed, on the suffrage issue, were well understood by those who voted for him. Having been elected as Mr. Dallinger and not as a rubber stamp, we should say he is entirely free to vote on woman suffrage or on any other matter as his judgment and conscience direct. We earnestly counsel him to do so.—*Boston Herald.*

Deputations to Congressmen

(*Continued from page 5*)

Mrs. Harriet Thomas
Petersburg, Va.

Congressman Watson made substantially the same reply that he made to a delegation of Congressional Union members of his district a year ago. He expressed his belief in suffrage and said that he had "no fears for its effect on the individual or the community. But," he said, "I have a feeling against seeing the women of Virginia burdened with the responsibility of the ballot, though," he confessed, "that is a sentiment not based upon logic.

"As to the federal amendment," he continued, "I am opposed to it because of the principle involved. I do not wish to trust the destinies of the suffrage in Virginia to a federal government which comprises so many alien and only partially absorbed foreign elements. I fear its intrusion upon property rights and upon other state matters. Undoubtedly, suffrage is coming. In 1920 no presidential candidate will dare ignore the question or oppose it."

Judge Watson said that when he was convinced that there was a strong public sentiment for the federal suffrage amendment in his district, he would vote for it, or resign from the House of Representatives. He was asked if any of his constituents had ever ridden fifty-three miles to urge him not to vote for the amendment. He replied that no delegation of antis had ever visited him.

The Petersburg delegation was arranged by Miss Mary Caldwell and Miss Harriet Thomas of Petersburg. Mrs. Percy Read, and Miss J. V. Jennings of Richmond and Miss Edythe Hansche of Baltimore, Maryland, went to Petersburg with the party.

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